

Iron County Register

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Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

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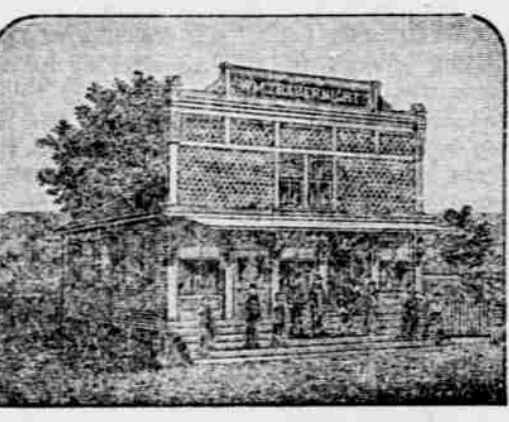
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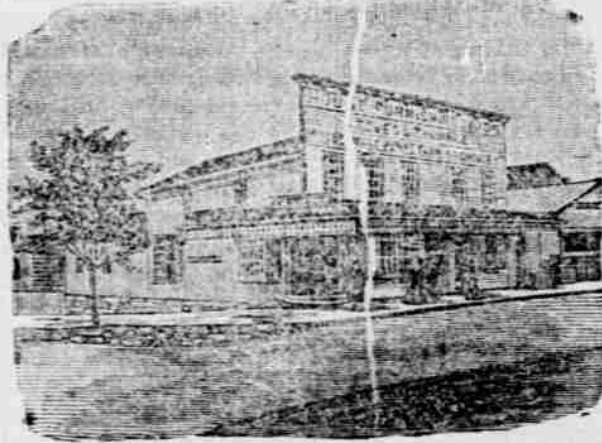
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The Marvels of Electricity.

A recent number of the *Arena* con-
tains an article on the subject of elec-
tricity, contributed by Prof. Joseph R.
Buchanan, M. D., which presents the
subject in such a novel and wonderful
light that we make no apologies for
transferring as many of its salient
points as space permits, collated by a
writer in the *New Orleans States*.

He says that the wonderful revela-
tions of Tesla, Hertz and Edison have
excited vast expectations and some
wild predictions as to the future of
electricity. The energy with which
electric inventions and appliances
have been introduced in the arts, revo-
lutionizing industries and bringing
millions of capital into profitable in-
vestments (seven hundred millions in
the United States) is a grand object
lesson to illustrate the difference be-
tween unfettered genius and enter-
prise, and the slow progress of corpo-
rations ruled by dogma and controlling
the entire field. He here refers to
the contrast between the progress of
electricity in the arts, and of electric-
ity in therapeutics, in which it falls in-
to the hands of "a class strictly ruled
by corporations, called colleges and
societies, which are jealous of innova-
tion." The writer is disposed to be
very severe upon the universities that
have an established literary and scien-
tific creed to maintain, which stand as
a barrier against the invasion of geni-
us, as the professors of his day stood
against Galileo; as the Medical Acad-
emy of Fairview ridiculed Harvey's
simple and almost self-evident discov-
ery of the mechanical functions of the
heart; as collegiate science pronounced
the crossing of the Atlantic by steam
impracticable, and considered electric-
ity incapable of competing with steam;
as it in England sneered at Thomas
Gray, the first advocate of railroads,
as a lunatic; as a New York legisla-
tive committee decided that railroads
were entirely impracticable. It is
maintained that in all intellectual pro-
gress the element of authority must
be abolished, the result of which is
seen in the brilliant and rapid pro-
gress of practical electricity in face of
the fact that the first experiments of
Morse were pronounced by a Boston
newspaper to be a trick of the opera-
tor and that his invention was ridicu-
led by Congress.

The writer mentions as a singular
fact that while the brilliant mechan-
ical career of electricity is but recent,
its medical career began more than a
hundred and fifty years ago. It had
an ephemeral career among French
physicians, but fell out of fashion there,
probably from the tendency to mental
stagnation which led them to drop the
marvelous discoveries of Gall in the
brain. Static, or fractional electricity
would have immensely advanced and
revolutionized therapeutics if the pro-
fession had not had a sort of contem-
ptuous intolerance in regard to all im-
portant innovations. Reference is made
to the fact that John Wesley, the found-
er of Methodism, published in 1859 a
small treatise entitled "The Desidera-
tum, or Electricity Made Plain and
Useful, by a lover of Mankind and of
Common Sense," in which he earnestly
protested against the ignoring and
abandoning of so great a blessing to
mankind, and at the same time enu-
merating some fifty ailments in which
frictional electricity had proved bene-
ficial if not absolutely curative. This
earnest appeal to the medical profes-
sion was in vain. A hundred years
later the profession was still indiffer-
ent and ranking, as late as 1847, said
of the therapeutic use of galvanism:
"The subject is manifestly in its infan-
cy; it has met with comparatively little
favor either in England, France or
Germany."

Want of space prevents following the
writer through many cases cited of the
beneficial effects of electricity in the
treatment of diseases, and of its won-
derful influence upon vegetation.

All electrical scientists agree that
the magnitude of the results that may
come from this mysterious power over-
whelms the imagination. Their hopes
are more brilliant and amazing than
anything that was ever called Utopian.
Edison aims to convert the heat of
coal directly into electrical power,
thus making it ten times as effective
as it is at present. Sanguine schemes
even talk of treating the whole earth
as a storage battery to supply power
to mankind and as free as air and wa-
ter. If but one-fourth of what is seri-
ously contemplated at present shall
ever be realized, "the curse of exhaust-
ing toil which has debased mankind
for countless ages will be removed,
and there will no longer be any neces-
sity for pauperism, if, indeed, the re-
deeming power of science does not fall
entirely into the greedy clutches of
monopoly."

It is considered certain, too, that

aerostatic science, which has already
nearly solved the problem of aerial
navigation, will receive that aid from
electric power which will give man
the dominion of the air as completely
as he has long enjoyed the dominion
of the ocean. To cook our food, to
light and warm our houses and to car-
ry us about in swift vehicles without
the aid of horses or steam, are results
already demonstrated. We are told
that a Milwaukee inventor burns
bricks in three and a half hours by an
electric current; that in France some
of the tanneries are already achieving
a tanning process in four days, by the
electric method, which in the old way
would require a year and a half, and
that its great sanitary value is shown
by the process used in England and
France for purifying sewage and gener-
ating ozone. One of the greatest
revolutions in the industrial arts is the
conversion of the limitless supplies of
clay into the metal aluminum, the
merits of which will enable it to super-
cede all other metals in the arts. An
electric process has already so reduced
the cost that it is believed that it will
not be long before it may be supplied
at seventeen cents a pound, which
would establish the age of aluminum
in the industrial arts.

In short, what is there electricity
may not do? Who dares to give it
any limitation?—K. C. Times.

Spooks and Scientists.

One "Dr." Henry A. Rogers was ar-
rested the other day in this town for
fraudulently obtaining money by charg-
ing admission fees to so-called spiri-
tualistic seances; and his accomplice, a
woman, has since confessed that she
was hired to impersonate the ghosts.
It would be a mistake to assume that
only ignorant and silly people are
guilty by such performances, for it
will be remembered that a well-known
American lawyer was the victim of the
impostor calling herself Miss Diss De-
bar; and it is said that the man Ro-
gers, now in custody, managed by a
pseudo-spiritualistic trick to obtain a
large sum of money from a successful
American inventor. In England has
been witnessed recently a still more
striking example of the ease with
which trained and acute minds, sup-
posed to be proof against superstition,
may nevertheless be taken in when al-
leged spiritualistic phenomena are the
subject of investigation. We refer to
the exposure by Mr. Maskelyne of the
fraudulent devices of the woman Eusa-
pia Paladino, whose pretended exhibi-
tions of a new and mysterious psychi-
cal force had been accepted as authen-
tic and conclusive by a score of scien-
tific men in Italy and France as well as
in Great Britain.

Among the wonders performed by
uneducated, middle-aged Neapolitan
woman named Eusapia Paladino, the
following are recorded in the *Journal*
of the Psychological Research Society: we
premise that the seances in which the
phenomena are alleged to have been
witnessed were held in partial or total
darkness. An apparently well-quali-
fied observer testified that he had been
pushed and pinched on the head and
on the back, on the arm and on the
knees, while both the medium's hands
were in his grasp, and while her feet
and head were well controlled. He
had seen, moreover, a large "hand"
and other vague moving objects out-
lined against the dim light of the
night sky, the medium being at the
time carefully and completely held.
The list of startling exhibitions does
not stop here. A chair in a win-
dow several feet behind the thoroughly
controlled medium and with no one
near it, was seen to move several times
horizontally, and also to rise and
knock on the floor. A table, which
nobody was touching, was heard to
move about and then fall, and on a
light being struck, the table was found
inverted on the floor. We should add
that the woman Eusapia and her watch-
ers were several feet from the door,
around which was an empty space;
nevertheless, the door key came from
the keyhole to the table which the
group surrounded, was touched by one
spectator, reentered the door, turned
in the lock, and finally came back to
the table and stayed there.

Who were the men that staked their
reputations on the trustworthiness of
these phenomena? A commission of
Italian scientists, including Prof. Lom-
broso and Prof. Schiaparelli, exam-
ined Eusapia's claims at Milan, and
in their report declared that she pow-
ers exhibited by her of producing with-
out contract the phenomena of mov-
ing and touching were genuine, mar-
velous, and inexplicable. In a subse-
quent seance held in the Ile Roubaud,
and attended by French servants, sev-
eral Englishmen eminent for science
or learning took part, including Prof.
Lodge, Mr. Myers, and Prof. Sidgwick.
The result of this investigation was an

admission on the part of all concerned
that, beyond a doubt, the medium pos-
sessed occult powers. Reviewing the
unqualified verdict thus rendered and
considering the special competence of
the jurors, Mr. Andrew Lang expressed
himself as shocked at Mr. Maskelyne's
refusal to acknowledge the genuine-
ness of the phenomena, and denounced
his incredulity as "amounting to a
charge of either malobservation or
collective hallucination on the part of
a large number of eminent men." Un-
dismayed by this admonition, Mr.
Maskelyne rejoined that he knew from
observation that no class of men can
be so easily deluded as scientists. He
persisted in his incredulity, and chal-
lenged the believers in the psychical
force ascribed to the Neapolitan wo-
man to face an inquiry conducted by
himself.

Eventually it was arranged that Eusa-
pia should come to England and invite
Mr. Maskelyne with others to attend
a seance. Among those present, besides
Mr. Maskelyne and his son, were Prof.
Oliver Lodge, Mr. and Mrs. Myers,
and Mrs. Sidgwick. The outcome of
the test was to convince everybody in
the room that the alleged possessor of
occult powers was an impostor. The
way in which her tricks were per-
formed was subsequently studied at
leisure by Prof. Sidgwick and Dr.
Hodgson. It turned out that Eusapia's
secret consisted in dealing with the
hands of the sitters in such fashion as
to prevent them from suspecting that
one of her hands was doing duty for
two. Dr. Hodgson, we are told, was
able to perceive the process in detail
while Prof. Sidgwick was holding the
woman's left hand. She had ascer-
tained that the Professor was guarding
that hand securely, because he had
gasped it so as to locate the position
of the thumb. The medium, accord-
ingly, set to work to liberate her right
hand, and, this done, the finger tips of
the left hand were substituted for those
of the other, so as to preserve contact
with the sitters on her right side, yet
allow her right hand to become free.
Given a free right hand and a dark
room the previously mysterious nudg-
ings were accounted for. Dr. Hodg-
son also succeeded in showing how
Eusapia made one of her feet do for
both by getting the sitters on each side
of her to place their feet so that she,
with the toe and heel of one foot,
could make believe that they each felt
a distinct foot.

Mr. Andrew Lang has not been
heard from since Mr. Maskelyne's tri-
umphant exposure of Eusapia's impos-
ture; but Prof. Lodge, curiously
enough, while admitting that he was
duped at the seance in Cambridge just
referred to, insists that the marvels
he witnessed abroad were genuine.
It is thereby demonstrated, not only
that simple folk are not more easily
deceived than scientists, but that some
of the latter, like women, "convinced
against their will, are of the same
opinion still."—N. Y. Sun.

Republicans in Spain and Cuba.

There is a strong Republican senti-
ment in Spain, the most striking man-
ifestation of which occurred twenty-
two years ago, when, after the over-
throw of the monarchy, the Cortes
proclaimed a Democratic federal repub-
lic, which was of a conservative
character, was short-lived, though it
was bravely supported by a consid-
erable body of the Spanish people, and
though it had among its leaders such
men of signal ability as Sefior Pily
Margall, Don Nicolas Salmeron, and
Don Emilio Castelar, all three of
whom were, in succession, chosen as
Presidents of the Executive power.

The expulsion of Queen Isabella II.
was simultaneous with the outbreak
of the insurrection in Cuba, which was
not crushed until after the restoration
of royalty under Alfonso XII. in 1875.
The Spanish monarchy is again in a
state of demoralization, while insur-
rection rages once more in Cuba. Gen.
Martinez Campos, who was a com-
mander of Spanish troops in Cuba dur-
ing the long war, is now the chief
commander of the powerful Spanish
army operating there at this time.

The Spanish Republican party has
not come to the front in a way that
would attract public notice at any
time since the downfall of the repub-
lic in 1874. Its leaders have under-
stood that any demonstration on their
part would be inexpedient while both
the Carlists and the intransigent
Republicans were anxiously awaiting their
opportunity to take advantage of disorder,
and to renew the civil war which
have repeatedly rent Spain during the
century. The first sign we have had
for a long time of the existence of
Spanish Republicanism and of Repub-
lican disapproval of the Government's
Cuban policy came to us yesterday by
the United Press in this despatch:
"BARCELONA, Nov. 26.—The Re-
publican leaders here will convolve a

meeting to condemn the Government's
policy relative to Cuba. They will
also issue a manifesto demanding that
autonomy be granted to the island as
a sure means of ending the war. The
decision of the leaders to follow this
course has caused a sensation."

The incident is one of marked sig-
nificance. It is especially pleasing to
all lovers of freedom in that it furnishes
evidence that there are Spanish Re-
publicans who revolt against the course
of their former leader, Castelar,
in the case of Cuba. That three-
cent Republican of 1875, who threw
his Republicanism to the winds a few
years ago, has made himself unpleas-
antly conspicuous this year in demand-
ing the sternest measures for the sup-
pression of the Republican uprising in
the Spanish colony of Cuba. But it
would seem that he has not carried
with him those Republicans of Barcelo-
na who were among his most un-
flinching supporters when he was Presi-
dent of the Executive power of the
Democratic federal republic twenty-
two years ago. Not in any country
are there more steadfast or more high-
minded Republicans than those of
Spain; and in demanding autonomy or
the right of self-government for Cuba,
they give proof that they are yet faith-
ful to those Republican principles
which have unhappily been cast off by
Castelar since he fell from power in
Spain.

The significance of the Barcelona
despatch, quoted above, is increased
by the news in the despatch from
Madrid, which we also reported yester-
day. In it we had the report that ex-
Premier Sagasta had declared that the
situation in Spain is extremely grave
when young and inexperienced troops
have to be sent to Cuba; that the Gov-
ernment is threatened with defeat in
the Cortes, and that it would be mad-
ness to hold a general election under
the circumstances. If these sentences
were, indeed, uttered by Sefior Sagasta,
they must be regarded as of even a
more serious character than the Barce-
lona protest. A more striking il-
lustration of the turmoil in Spanish
politics than that which we got in the
Madrid despatch printed yesterday,
does not often come to us from Spain.

Any demonstration of Republican-
ism in the kingdom of Spain must promote
the advancement of Republicanism in
the island of Cuba. The Barcelona
Republicans demand autonomy for
Cuba. The sign is promising. Nothing
more than complete and genuine
self government is desired for Cuba by
the friends of freedom in the United
States. But such self-government can
hardly be expected so long as Cuba
remains a colony of Spain. To be
free indeed Cuba must be independent.
Yet the conduct of the noble Republi-
cans of old Spain encourages us, and
we send back to them from the Ameri-
can republic our friendly and fraternal
word of encouragement.

Freedom and the republic for Spain!
Freedom and the republic for Cuba!
N. Y. Sun.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Callouette, Druggist, Beau-
marville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's
New Discovery I owe my life. I was
taken with La Grippe and tried all the
physicians for miles about, but of no
avail and was given up and told I could
not live. Having Dr. King's New Dis-
covery in my store I sent for a bottle
and began its use and from the first
began to get better, and after using
three bottles was up and about
again. It is worth its weight in gold.
We won't keep store or house without
it." Get a free trial of Crisp's Drug
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Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts,
Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum,
Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands,
Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Erup-
tions, and positively cures Piles, or no
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